

Wood Wins In Jersey by Over 1,000

With Only Four Districts
Missing, General Has
Total Vote of 52,597
to 51,377 for Rival

Johnson Men Will
Ask for Recount

Senator's Aids Allege
There Were Irregulari-
ties in Several Counties

Major General Leonard Wood was leading Senator Hiram W. Johnson by 1,220 votes in the New Jersey Presidential preferential primary on returns from all but four districts tabulated late last night. The missing districts are in Hunterdon County, which has given Wood a majority in the incomplete returns. The vote there will not be available until to-day. The vote now stands: Wood, 52,597; Johnson, 51,377.

Despite the probability that the missing districts will increase the Wood lead, Angus McSweeney, Eastern manager of Senator Johnson, announced at the Hotel Pennsylvania last night that Senator Johnson would demand a recount in certain districts. The Johnson men believe Senator Johnson carried the state, and that the majority against him, as shown by the unofficial returns, was due to manipulation of the ballots.

The Wood men, after looking up the law, said last night it would take several days for the various county clerks to tabulate the returns, and until they have been tabulated it would be useless for the Johnson lawyers, attempting to have a recount, to obtain a court order.

Winners in Contest

On the unofficial returns, with four election districts missing, the winners in the contest by Congressional districts, with their political leanings, follow:

1. Patterson (Wood); Sturgess (unpledged).
2. Bright (Wood); Worrell (Wood).
3. Kline (Johnson); W. M. Thompson (Johnson).
4. Foran (unpledged); Howe (unpledged).
5. Ennis (Wood); Townley (Wood).
6. Hart (Wood); Pomeroy (Wood).
7. Hardy (Johnson); Wise (Johnson).
8. Doremus (Wood); Archibald (Johnson).
9. Parker (Wood); Colgate (Wood).
10. Glorieux (Wood); Duffield (Johnson).
11. Verdon (Johnson); Melcher (Johnson).
12. Doherty (Johnson); Verow (Johnson).

Nineteen Delegates for Wood

As the state undoubtedly was carried by General Wood, the count stands: Wood, 16; Johnson, 9; unpledged, but probably for Wood, 3.

Mr. McSweeney, Eastern manager, in explaining the reasons for demanding a recount, said:

"Johnson has virtually no organization in New Jersey and no means of watching the count. In several of the counties, notably in Camden, Gloucester, Cape May, Morris and some other counties, the election machinery was entirely in the control of the state organization, which was running the Wood campaign. This organization had been working for months, whereas active work in behalf of Senator Johnson's candidacy was confined to the last three weeks before the election. The Wood organization had used tremendous sums of money, of which it made no account, because in each county the expenditures were made by so-called 'Wood clubs' or 'Wood leagues,' which it seems, under the law of New Jersey, is not required to make any statement of their expenditures."

"The Wood votes were cast chiefly in counties and districts where we had been warned that the count would be against us, no matter how the ballots were cast. In some of these districts, especially in Camden, proceedings to obtain an investigation of the existing returns will be started immediately. Harry Kalish, former City Attorney of Newark, will be in charge of the proceedings and will have associated with him Frank J. Pafl, of the firm of Stein & Hoff, of Elizabeth, and Ralph J. M. Bulwara, of New York."

Will Ask Immediately

Mr. Kalish said last night:

"Application will be made immediately for a recount in those counties where any suspicious exist concerning the results. We have not yet decided whether the count will cover the entire state or will be limited to certain counties in the state."

Platform Contest

Closes To-night

The Tribune's National Republican Platform Contest, which began on January 26, will close at 12 o'clock to-night. Any letter or plank mailed before that hour will be counted and considered in the award of prizes.

The prize platform and the announcement of prize winners will be printed on Sunday, May 9. A total of 6,250 votes has been cast up to date. The story of the ten leading issues will be found on Page 11.

Negro Sentenced by Landis to 25 Seconds

CHICAGO, April 29.—Twenty-five seconds—one of the shortest sentences on record in Federal courts—was imposed by Judge Landis to-day upon Jesse Nash, negro, charged with tampering with the mails.

As Nash walked to the courtroom door in custody of a deputy marshal the judge called "Time's up!" and the prisoner was released. Nash admitted obtaining possession of letters written by his wife to another man. He exhibited the letters in court, and after reading them Judge Landis fixed the penalty.

Rent War Robs May 1 of Fame As Moving Day

Few Tenants Dare to Risk
Changing Apartments in
View of the Scarcity and
Threatened Van Strike

Crisis Next Fall Seen

Many Eviction Cases Now
Pending Also Will Keep
N. Y. City Flats Filled

To-morrow will virtually mark the vanishing of May 1 as a general moving day, according to men who are in close touch with the housing situation. Most of the troubles which have gathered around that date will be transferred to October 1, they say, and the crisis next fall will be intensified beyond anything New York has ever known. At the same time there are troubles and to spare in store for the comparatively few tenants who will try to change quarters now.

It is the realization of these troubles, the moving van people say, that has so amazingly cut down the amount of moving to be done. People do not dare move, for no one can tell with certainty where he will land, once he puts his furniture on a van. Another factor which will prevent unusual moving activity now is that several circumstances will combine to make next week, that a real movement will get under way.

It will not be until the courts begin to grind out the thousands of eviction cases which will come before them next week that a real movement will get under way. It is the impossibility of assurance that a tenant who starts to move will get the place that has been promised him, that is the chief factor in the move, according to A. J. W. Hill, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Rent Protesting. A vicious circle has been created by the housing shortage, he points out, and there is no way in sight to break it.

Because of fear that promised apartments cannot be delivered to the new tenants, the same tenants refuse to leave their own, and so they are unable to make it impossible for incoming tenants to move. The courts are taking a large share in the responsibility for this situation, for since the new rent laws went into effect on April 1 they have been granting stays for more than a month in 99 per cent of the cases, and the attempts to oust tenants on May 1 by court action thus have been blocked. Normally, according to Leo Kenneth Mayer, counsel for the Mayor's committee, there should be about 50,000 tenants leaving their homes to-morrow. However, practically none will move unless forced to do so. Those who move for pleasure or excitement are extinct. Those who have the custom of moving to better apartments for the summer and go to the country in the fall do not dare, for they can find no place when they return. The fact that there is little storage space to be had in any city also is affecting this situation.

There have been a considerable number of eviction warrants issued for May 1, although nobody knows the exact number. Mayor Aldrich, in view of these warrants, has been in court many times. There will probably be a few thousand left, but it is far from certain that they will be effective. The marshals are very slow in serving such warrants and when they are served rent strikers and unorganized workers are not to be deterred.

(Continued on page six)

Primaries Warning To Party, Says Bryan

Democrats Want Treaty
With Reservations, He
Declares Polls Reveal

PITTSBURGH, April 29.—William Jennings Bryan, in a statement issued here to-night, declared that the recent primaries were a warning that Democratic Senators should lose no time in voting for the ratification of the peace treaty.

"Delay in ratification may deluge the world in blood and flood our country with war," said Mr. Bryan. "The recent primaries should be a warning. In Georgia, less than one-third of the Democrats stood for the treaty without reservations. Two-thirds were divided about equally between ratification with reservations and total rejection of the treaty. In Nebraska, Senator Hitchcock's vote would not have been worth counting had he been compelled to rely on those who indorsed his attitude on the treaty."

"My fight was made on a platform declaring for ratification with reservations already agreed upon by a large majority of the Senate. Senator Johnson's vote is largely a protest against the treaty and against the blundering of the Senators who talk for the treaty but quarrel over reservations."

Four Escape Death Chair By 4 Hours

Governor's Two-Week Re-
prieve Saves Bronx Slay-
ers Prepared and Wait-
ing for Final Summons

McLaughlin, Idiot,
Keeps On Laughing

Smith Acts on Justice
Mitchell's Request; New
Trial To Be Considered

Special Dispatch to The Tribune
OSSING, N. Y., April 29.—Joseph Milano, James Cassidy, Charles McLaughlin and Joseph Usefof, sentenced to die for the murder of Otto Fiala, a subway station agent, received a reprieve of two weeks to-night when their trial span of life had dwindled to four hours.

There is no clock in the death house at Sing Sing, but the condemned men knew that their time was short, that the court had denied the last minute application that was made for a stay, that the Governor had found no ground on which he could grant the final appeal that had been made for clemency.

Final Delicacies Served

The delicacies which the irony of prison tradition grants for the final meal of the doomed had been served. The bugged suits of black, with trouser legs and cuffs for the decades, already were wrinkled with restless changes of posture. The prison barber had tanned the four for the death cap. Priest and rabbi and warden had been in and out all day with cheering words that brought no hope of life.

Outside the death house clocks were marking the hour of 7: within, unmeasured time passed by years or seconds, according to the mood of the moment. A step sounded in the corridor. It was Warden Lewis E. Lawes. The men recognized it. They thought the time was growing short. They had not expected the warden again so soon, although they knew he spent as much of his time as he could spare in the death house. It was the beginning of the end.

There was a clatter of keys and the warden entered. Scarcely was he through the door when Cassidy, who had his voice boomed out, echoing through the old death house, where the men about to die were confined, and around the stone walls of the prison. The warden, who had just previously finished testifying before an investigating subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on the sugar situation, stated that the refiners had also recreated the refiners' committee which worked in cooperation with the food administration during the war. The refiners suggested that this committee meet from time to time with officials of the department for the purpose of fixing prices. The statement read in part:

Prisoners Get News

"Good news, boys!" the warden shouted. "Good news! The Governor has given you all a reprieve. You have been sentenced to die, but now you are given a reprieve. For a moment there was utter silence. Then, almost like a groan, came deep-throated ejaculations, and the men looked at each other. In the hopeless belief that perhaps only the robber who fired the fatal shot actually was guilty of a murder committed in the course of a robbery, he had confessed earlier in the day that it was he who had shot the elderly station agent."

"Warden Lawes stepped close to each of the four and gripped the hands of the men whose lives had been saved. Milano, whose turn was first, since he was to have been the first to go, had found emotion could not protect him. In the hopeless belief that perhaps only the robber who fired the fatal shot actually was guilty of a murder committed in the course of a robbery, he had confessed earlier in the day that it was he who had shot the elderly station agent."

"I don't know," he said, "it might have been something to do with it. The light in Milano's eyes was his reward. It was as though the murderer felt that he had done something to go first. Milano had been selected to go first because his nerve had been weakening visibly throughout the day. Usefof, who cannot understand why he should be put to death, as he knew nothing of the shooting until it was all over, was in the next cell."

"I think this is awful good news, warden," said Cassidy.

McLaughlin, who had been laughing and scribbled as an imbecile and who was third on the death roster, was laughing and crying at the same time.

(Continued on page eight)

American Mission Besieged by Turks

'Must Have Help at Once,
Several Killed,' Says
Message From Aintab

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 29 (By The Associated Press).—The American Relief Mission at Aintab, Syria, has received the following dispatch from John H. Boyd, one of the American relief workers, dated Aintab, Asiatic Turkey, April 19:

"The Turks are trying to take our buildings to use against the French. Have asked the Turks to respect our neutrality and have complied with their instructions. But without avail. Have food to last fifteen days, but must have help at once. Several have been killed in the orphanage, but the children are safe."

The instructions referred to were included in Rear Admiral Mark L. Bristol's order that all American relief workers at Aintab should be prepared to leave the city at once. The French nor the Turks and keep the fighting forces out of their buildings so as to avoid a recurrence of the Marash situation, where American lives were endangered by the French use of their buildings.

The American relief workers at Aintab report conditions satisfactory, as the Vail guarantees the safety of Americans. Rail and wire communications around Aintab have been severed in all directions and bandits are occupying the surrounding country.

GOOD MORNING

Send Office Help. The country's future is at stake. Call the Tribune. Call the good morning girl. Heedman 3000 and 3001. Send your advertisement for a good morning girl. Adv.

France Bars Sale of Artistic Patrimony

PARIS, April 29.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day passed a bill prohibiting the export of works of art which the state considers form a part of the nation's artistic patrimony. An export duty was placed on other ancient articles of art of 50 per cent ad valorem plus 50 centimes the 1,000 francs for objects valued up to 100,000 francs, and of 100 per cent for those valued over 100,000 francs.

Sugar Makers Pledge Aid to Stop Gouging

Refiners Would Prohibit
Resales So Goods May
Reach the Consumer by
the Most Direct Course

War Board Is Renamed

Palmer Places Blame for
the Present Situation on
Congress, Not President

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, April 29.—Prohibition of resales in the sugar trade as a means of preventing hoarding and speculation and to control prices for sugar was tentatively proposed at a conference here to-day between representatives of the Eastern sugar refiners and officials of the Department of Justice.

The refiners expressed a willingness to refuse to resell to their customary purchasers whenever there was evidence that these customers were selling in excess quantities to their local trade, and thus making hoarding and speculation possible.

Announcing in an official statement that "the more likely" of the proposals made would probably be adopted by the department in the shape of formal agreements, Attorney General Palmer, who had just previously finished testifying before an investigating subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee on the sugar situation, stated that the refiners had also recreated the refiners' committee which worked in cooperation with the food administration during the war. The refiners suggested that this committee meet from time to time with officials of the department for the purpose of fixing prices. The statement read in part:

Shortage Blamed for Condition

"The conference agreed that the present chaotic condition of the sugar market is due to a shortage of supply and an abnormal demand. The European output of beet sugar is far below normal. Before the war Great Britain drew 85 per cent of her sugar from European supply. With that supply cut off Great Britain and other European countries must look elsewhere, and the Cuban supply has been heretofore short of the present demand as a result of an unexpected drought. This Cuban shortage amounts to approximately half a million tons under what was expected from that source."

"Conservatively estimated the American sugar demand increases normally 250,000 tons a year, and for 1919 we reached the new high level of 85,433 pounds per acre. The 1920 beet crop is not expected to reach the market before July 15. Meanwhile, with the demand for soft drinks, candies and other manufactures of sugar, it will take close vigilance to protect the consumer in his scramble for his normal supply, but in spite of exaggerated reports to the contrary the refiners informed the representatives of the department that the manufacturers are at present, according to their information, receiving only about 15 per cent of the sugar consumed."

Offer to Stop Resales

"Among the agreements the refiners offered to enter into with the approval of the government was one of cooperation to prevent resales on the part of those within the trade that would tend to allow sugar to take any but a direct course to the legitimate manufacturers and ultimate consumers. This, they said, could be done by refusing to resell to their customary purchasers where it was found that the sugar was being resold in excessive quantities."

(Continued on page four)

Allies Settle Differences Over Treaty

San Remo Conference
Dispelled All Misunder-
standings, Lloyd George
Declares in Commons

Agree to Enforce
Terms of Pact

If Germans Submit Def-
inite Proposals They
Will Be Considered

By Frank Getty

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, April 29.—Premier Lloyd George explained the decisions of the San Remo Conference in the House of Commons this evening. He emphasized that all misunderstandings had been dispelled and that the Allies were agreed that the Treaty of Versailles was the basis upon which their European policy must be carried out. Great Britain, he said, purposes to act with France and the other Allies to enforce that pact.

The whole dispute with France, the Premier said, had arisen, not over the question of enforcement of the treaty, but because the French government was of the opinion that the uprising of German Reds in the Ruhr Valley should be put down by Allied troops, while the governments of the other Allied nations held that the Germans ought to be left to restore order in their own country.

At this point the Premier was interrupted with cries of "Prussian!" "Junkers!" from Commander Kenworthy, a member who has expressed sympathy with the Russian Soviet movement. The Premier turned the point against his critic with the remark: "Some want to recognize democratic government in Russia, but won't recognize democratic government in Germany."

Cannot Increase Ruhr Force

The Germans had been informed, Lloyd George continued, that they could not increase the number of troops in the Ruhr district, and that if the number of German troops were increased the limit specified by the agreement signed last August, the French forces in Frankfurt and Hanau would be withdrawn. The Premier denied the report that French forces beyond the Rhine would not be withdrawn until Germany had disarmed. Mr. Lloyd George's statement that the "air is cleared once more" was greeted with cheers.

Every one is satisfied with what happened at San Remo," the Premier said, "and every one is convinced that he was responsible for the harmony achieved."

Europe's Wounds Healing

LONDON, April 29 (By The Associated Press).—"The gaping wounds of Europe are gradually healing, and the San Remo conference marks a distinct stage in its convalescence," said Premier Lloyd George, in closing his speech in the House of Commons to-day, detailing the results of what he described as the most remarkable conference in every respect held since the war.

Mr. Lloyd George indicated that if Germany brought definite proposals to the Spa conference concerning the amount of indemnity she could and should pay, the Allies would be ready to accept them.

(Continued on page seven)

Rail Switchmen Renew Walk-Out in Buffalo

Yardmen Also Resume Strike;
Reported Disappointed With
Settlement Terms

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29.—Railroad switchmen were tied up to-night by a resumption of the strike of switchmen and yard conductors. Disappointment with the settlement terms under which the men returned to work on April 17 was given as the reason for the second walk-out.

TOLEDO, Ohio, April 29.—Twenty-five New York Central switchmen went to work to-day following a strike of 61 in the employ of the Michigan Central Railroad late last night, and it was expected by railroad officials that still others will join the ranks of rebel workers.

Officials of the roads affected reported that they were not seriously handicapped by the strike and that about 70 per cent of their men have remained at work.

the trouble seemed to have been caused by a stage setting. The scenery was not high enough to reach the top of the stage, so that the curtain was raised only about two-thirds of the way up. The gallery audience demanded that the scenery be raised for them to see everything.

Miss Taylor made a speech at the beginning of the second act, saying that the defect in the scenery would be corrected by the raising of the scenery. She then announced that she would drop the curtain. When he apologized for the scenic defect, a voice cried out from the gallery: "It isn't that, Mr. Cochrane. There's an organization up here to spoil your show."

The morning newspapers indignantly denounced as a disgraceful and amazing affair the disturbance at the Garrick Theatre, which they describe at great length. They declare that the scene was unprecedented since the notorious riots in Covent Garden Theatre in 1891 in connection with the prices charged for seats.

Reds Plotting May Day Murdere, Says Palmer;

General Strike in France

Walk-Out of All Labor
Ordered for To-morrow
to Force Nationaliza-
tion of the Utilities

"Fight to Finish,"
Declare Unions

Federation Compelled to
Act by Strike Call Is-
sued by Railroad Men

PARIS, April 29.—A general strike of French labor was called to-day, to take effect May 1. The call was decided upon by the General Federation of Labor of France when it found its hand had been forced by the action of the Railway Federation in calling a general railway strike for May Day. Thus, against what is declared to be the will and the judgment of the important labor leaders, the long expected definite issue between organized labor and the government seems about to be fought out.

The railway men's action was the determining factor in the two days' acrimonious discussion which preceded the general strike decision. This finally won over the moderates, whose inclination had been to postpone the "revolutionary struggle."

Now, however, in the words of prominent labor leaders, the general strike order means a "fight to a finish" for the realization of the general political aims of French labor, with the nationalization of public utilities, and labor representation on all boards and commissions dealing with transportation and the postal and telegraphic services.

Statement by Federation

An official statement issued by the Labor Federation this evening says: "The railroad men engaged in the battle with the purpose of gaining for the people possession of the railroads in order to insure their exploitation in the interest of all, to remedy the present disorganization, decrease the cost of living and avoid the famine that menaces the country."

The Railroad Men's Federation declares it has been forced to enter into the fight by the failure of the authorities to respect the agreement entered into March 1 with the federation at the time the last railroad strike was settled, and by the failure of the government and railroad companies to bring into the transportation systems indispensable transformations necessitated by the general public interests of the country.

Especially important is laid here on the fact that the administrative committee of the General Federation has permitted the various trade unions to organize processions and parades as they see fit. Minister of Interior Steeg said yesterday that public manifestations would be repressed severely.

The railroad men's official statement lays emphasis on the fact that if the organization succeeds in gaining control of the railroads its first care will be to revivify the country.

Parisians Are Skeptical

Paris, cool and not excited by the day's developments, is showing much skepticism as to the prolongation of the movement, in view of the fact that the decision to strike was taken upon the pressure of a small minority of the railroad men. The miners have shown no disposition to follow the lead of the railway workers.

The walls of the city are plastered with appeals and manifestoes from various organizations representing all shades of opinion in the ranks of labor. One appeal issued by the United Nations of the Seine Department concluded with the words: "Do not work on May 1," it said, "so that the maxim 'He who eats must produce' may be applied."

M. Vives le Trocqueux, Minister of Public Works, has issued a notice asking the railroad men to refrain from striking and assuring them of the protection of the government should they desire to continue at work.

Britain Will See Biggest May Day Millions of Unionists to Join in the Celebration; Public Not to Suffer

From The Tribune's European Bureau
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LONDON, April 29.—Between seven and eight million British trade unionists will celebrate May Day Saturday. The demonstrations will be more extensive than anything ever witnessed heretofore in this country, but unlike the French workers, the British are not aiming to bring about a total paralysis of activity. The tramways, food trains and postal service will be in operation as usual and the people will still be able to get things to eat and drink.

The leaders announced that their "only desire is to have one day of the year devoted to celebrating the importance of labor with the least possible inconvenience to the public. This is unlike the French May Day, which its sponsors say is to show the impotence of the public without labor."

Want National Holiday

British labor is working for the recognition of May 1 as a national holiday, as well as for an opportunity to present propaganda at the many mass meetings arranged. In Hyde Park a dozen platforms have been erected, on which the forty-four-hour week, the cost of living, taxes, cooperative so-

Parisians Volunteer To Work in Strike

PARIS, April 29.—The headquarters of the Civic Union Organization is recruiting volunteers to insure the functioning of indispensable public services. Many people are offering their services and were crowding around the headquarters even before it was known that a general strike had been ordered.

General Vialloid, one of the heroes of the Salonica expedition, is directing the movement, and is aided by engineers and other experts who are classifying the members with a view to immediate assignment to the work for which they are best fitted.

Poles Cut Two Main Railroad Lines to Kiev

Zhitomir Captured After
Battle in Which Two Bol-
shevik Divisions are De-
stroyed, Warsaw Says

Airmen From U. S. Aid
Kosciusko Squadron En-
gaged; Russians Retreat,
Fighting in Rear Action

WARSAW, April 29 (By The Associated Press).—General Pilsudski as commander in chief is leading the Polish army in its drive toward the Dnieper River, which began last Monday. By the capture of Owrucz, Zhitomir and other railroad centers, the Poles now control the two main lines leading to Kiev.

Zhitomir was taken after a brief but fierce battle. The Poles announce the Bolshevik 58 Infantry and 17th Cavalry divisions were destroyed in this region.

The Bolsheviks then began a general retreat, offering resistance at only a few scattered points. Many prisoners and much material were taken, including sixteen locomotives and 2,000 railway cars.

The Kosciusko Squadron of American aviators is taking part in the advance into Ukraine, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather.

Along the 300 kilometer front, the advance is continuing. The Poles have been held up at a few points by small forces of Bolsheviks with machine guns. The Poles have adopted the machine gun method of the Germans for their rearward actions in order to permit withdrawals of larger forces. The Poles are using armored trains and armored motor cars, which are particularly effective against the machine gunners, many of whom have been captured or killed.

A War Office communication issued yesterday says the Bolsheviks began concentrating six weeks ago for a drive in the south, and that the Reds evidently were determined to attain a decisive military victory.

"In view of this fact," says the communication, "the Poles planned a counter action under Pilsudski's leadership the first day they reached Owrucz, Kramno and Godnow."

"Taking advantage of the confused Bolshevik retreat, they proceeded farther in the direction of their objectives. By the general advance the Poles not only cut off the Bolshevik railroads extending southward from Moir to the region of Winnica."

Hard Coal Men Accept Mediation

Break in Negotiations
Over Wages Averted by
the Secretary of Labor

Danger of a break between miners and operators in the anthracite coal conference, which has been in progress here for several weeks, was averted last night, when both sides agreed to accept the mediation of Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The miners, who originally asked for a wage increase of 60 per cent, had cut that demand in half, but the mine owners refused to grant an increase of more than 15 per cent. In addition they had turned down fifteen of the seventeen demands of the workers. When the sub-committee appointed to draw up a tentative agreement convened yesterday, both sides refused emphatically to recede from their position. The offer of Secretary Wilson to mediate saved the situation.

Mine leaders declared the men in the mines were getting restless and that unless definite progress was made toward conclusion of a new agreement they would quit.

Attorney General Exposes Conspiracy to Slay High U. S. and State Officials and Other Noted Men

General Strike
Also Is Called

Individuals Marked for
Death Warned and Pro-
tective Measures Taken

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 29.—Federal and state officials in various parts of the United States have been marked by the Reds for assassination next Saturday, according to an announcement made this afternoon by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, on information collected by agents of the Department of Justice.

Included also in the list of marked men, Mr. Palmer stated, were prominent citizens in different parts of the country. The assassinations, he stated, have been planned as part of a general strike demonstration which the extreme radicals have called for May Day.

"The department," the Attorney General said, "has warned all those whose names are included in the list of marked men and has taken steps to furnish them with protection. I am hopeful these measures will prove effective."

The Attorney General also said that the department has been in conference with the officials of various states and cities for the purpose of devising precautionary measures, both as regards assassinations and the general strike. He refused to make public names of individuals slated for attack by the Reds, or the state governments called on for aid in frustrating the plans of the plotters.

Three Organizations Involved
According to the information collected, the demonstrations, planned by agitators of the Communist party, the deporting numbers of alien agitators. He refused to make public names of individuals slated for attack by the Reds, or the state governments called on for aid in frustrating the plans of the plotters.

We rely in great measure on advance publicity to frustrate the plot, just as such publicity blocked the plans for the general strike called for July 4 last."

Mr. Palmer stated the Reds were obviously trying to organize the workers as effectively as they appear to